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ELDER HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

THE DAILY SENTINEL

Letter from the Seventieth Megiment. GALLATIN, TENN., Nov. 30, 1862. this place "for a few days." On the evening of the 24th, after a sufficient number of steer teams for the convalescents had been pressed, we re- To which sum should be added ceived orders to prepare rations for two days and be ready to move at 7 o'clock next morning. No order has ever been more thankfully received by us, for Scottsville is a God forsaken place to live near. Soon the camp of the "Band-box regiment," as we are called by the other regiments | Making the aggregate of expendiof our brigade, was all commotion. After getting their plunder in good order for the trip, the of hard tack boxes, mess tables, log chimneys and soap grease. The songs, chourses and operatic airs sung, were much more appropriate for that occasion than they would be in any civilized drawing room, "Louis Lang's" excepted therefore I omit quotations. They retired some | Making the true amount of probtime between taps and midnight. The booming. of the 4 o'clock gun awoke us, not to die "'midst flame and smoke," but to nourish ourselves with a rare dish, made by boiling beans with muddy | From customs.....\$70,000,000 creek water and the shadow of a lean, nine-year old ox together during the night, the boys having | From lands...... 25,000 become somewhat tired of bacon and hard From miscellaneous crackers, (they say that both has "B. C." marked on them, so old,) and coffee without sugar. They devoured this compound with great gusto, de claring that they could chaw all day on such

At the appointed hour we were ordered to "fall in line," and were marched to our parade | And leaving the amount of exground. After the usual delay, and the expression of various harsh opinions as to the military necessity of standing in ranks two or three hours. as is always the case before starting, we were or- The whole amount to be prodered to "close in masse." After which a little dryed up man, in a grey overcoat and old white hat, rode up, followed by a squad of stylish and happy looking shoulder straps. It was General Dumont. He said he did not feel well; but, "damit to hell," he was well enough to say a few words to the 70th. He liked their appearance, For the fiscal year 1863..... 276,912,517 66 and was acquainted with a great many in it, and | For the fiscal year 1864...... 622,388.183 56 of course took a great interest in its welfare. He gave us a little wholesome advice, to use his own fine language, with a promise of a "swell" the first opportunity. At the suggestion of our

especially on the nine year-old.

for our Division Commander. We marched all day through a wild, hilly country. About noon we came to what we supposed to be the tomb stone of ex Governors of Tennessee," on the other. The remaining sides had something inscribed on them that I could not decipher without straggling, (and they are tight on stragglers,) I had to pass. When the troops marched past this little stone, they sent up an awful cheer, the regimental bands struck up "Kingdom Coming" and "Dixie," 1 began to think something was up. Upon inquiry of the President, in his annual Message, on the I learned we had crossed the line and entered the "promised land"-were really in "Dixie," the so

propriate name. The boys walked very light going through, for fear of falling into some of their camp-fires being lit, the scene was very similar to Milton's picture of the infernal abode; however, a canteen of cool water from an excellent spring convinced us that we were all right.

usual manner, and after regaling ourselves with the fragments of the "nine year old," crowded past year." That the message "is without a down with hot coffee (no substitutes allowed) and | word of commisseration for the brave wounded our regular smoke, we were started in the ad- and dead, or a genial paragraph for the living; vance of the division, and we led the following that "it is strangely barren of every word or idea regiments-who say the d-d Hoosiers can march all day at present arms-a lively dance. We that could lead one to suppose that war had wanted to keep up our reputation as good tramp- slain its thousands and disease its tens of thouers, but we did it this day at the expense of a sands since the preceding message was peaned;" great many blistered feet.

About noon we emerged from the desolate reposes, dotted here and there with next cottages, nature has no man than ABRAHAM LINCOLN." corn-fields, cotton and tobacco patches, and young niggers. White people appear to be scarce in this vicinity, else they don't circulate much. We at one time) about 5 o'clock P M., with colors nal instruments that wake us up before respectable people in civil life commence dreaming. "Revielle" we regard as a nuisance, but presume we will have to endure it while in a country where

to the hendquarters of General Dumont. We and, in consequence, it is not permitted to see the hope to remain long enough to get some good light of publication by the Abolition Cabinet at "fillin" from home, but if sooner ordered off, the Washington. Its suppression is cruel injustice hospital "staff" will get some extra stores, and we will live on anticipation—"bacon stuffed with to a brave and gallant officer. Unlike General beans." Speaking of good things reminds us of our "Thanksgiving." We had no turkeys to obedience to orders. Some of his revilers will stuff, so we stuffed ourselves with luxuries brought | squirm when it does appear. by Mr. C. C. Campbell and Mr. Vance, who met us here, and whom we were powerful glad to see. They tried camp life a few days, but failed.

through with us, if not sooner.

party whip loudly. They say that every officer dier Generals to two hundred will propably be of the Government who does not sustain all the

The Utica Telegraph says it knows that not less than three hundred and sixty five officers of the Army of the Potomac have sent in their resignations since the removal of Gen. McClellan. appointed a Pension Surgeon.

The National Finances.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is by far the ablest document which has vet emanated from any member of the Administration, from the President down. Its extreme OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. length precludes its publication entire in our columns, but we will hereafter publish the facts ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM, and arguments it contains, which possess general interest. In regard to the public debt he says that it amounted, on the 30th of June, 1862, to \$514.211,371 92, something than was an-

One copy one year

Ten copies, and one to the maker of the club ... 15 00
Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the club... 30 00

Twenty copies, and two to the maker of the club... 30 00

1862 did not reach the amount entising ted by Additions can be made to Clubs at any time at the above the estimates, there is no room for the pleasing hope that the results of the current fiscal year, or the next, will exhibit a similar proportion. On the contrary the estimate of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1863, heretofore submitted, must now be advanced, in view of the unexpected increase of expenditures authorized and incurred, or likely to be incurred, to \$1,122,297,403 24; and on the supposition that the war may be continued with undiminished disbursements until the 1st of Advertisements published in both the Daily and the July, 1864, the debt likely to have been then incurred must be estimated at \$1,744,685,586 80. Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; In regard to the future expenditures of the Government we extract the following estimates

The estimates for the fiscal year 1864, com-Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of mencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, must, in the present circumstances of the country, be, in great Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the have been framed by the several departments on Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in the supposition of the continuance of the war—a

sumed as a basis of estimates intended to cover ings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not all contingencies, is not, it may be confidently accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements behoped, destined to be realized. The estimates for receipts are based upon the operations of recently enacted laws, the working of which cannot be accurately foreseen.

The estimates of expenditures are as follows: For the civil list, including foreign intercourse and miscella-

neous expenses, other than on account of the public debt ... \$25,081,510 08 For the Interior Department, Indians and pensions...... 10,346 577 01 For the War Department. . . . . . 738,828,146 80 For the Navy Department..... 68.257,255 01 For interest on public debt..... 33,513,890 50 FRIEND B:-Once more the 70th is at rest at For principal of public debt .... 10,384,804 16

\$895,413,183 56

the expenditures for which apmated as remaining undrawn on the 1st of July, 1863. . . . . 200,000,000 00

tures to the 1st of July, 1864, for which appropriations are made or asked...........1,095,413,183 55 the probable amount of appro-

priations which will remain undrawn on the 1st of July, 1864...... 250,000,000 00 able expenditures during the

fiscal year, 1864....... \$845.413,183 56 The estimates of receipts are as follows: From internal duties 150,000,000

Making the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year 1864, to be grub, and there is no doubt but what they did, deducted from the aggregate of expenditures..... 223,025,000 00

> penditures of the fiscal year 1864 to be provided for ..... 622,388,183 56 vided by Congress, beyond re-

sources available under existing laws, may, therefore, upon the supposition of the continuof the war, be stated as

Making an aggregate of .... \$899,300,701 22 We are happy to notice that the Secretary Colonel we gave three rousing cheers and a tiger recommends a return to the constitutional currency as speedily as possible. On this point he sagaciously remarks:

The Secretary recommends, therefore, no more Morehead and Harris-a block of granite, with paper money schemes; but, on the contrary, the inscription, "C. S. Morehead, Governor of series of measures looking to a safe and gradual Kentucky." on one side, and "Harris, Governor return to gold and silver as the only permanent basis, standard and measure of articles recognized by the Constitution-between which and an irre deemable paper currency, as he believes, the choice is now to be made.

The President's Message and the War. Very general are the complaints of the silence paramount and all-absorbing question of the war. Even the old Commercial Advertiser, of We marched until near dark, when we entered New York, which is seldom given to violent emowhat is called the "Devil's Gulch"-a very ap tions, cannot restrain its intense feeling of dis appointment. It says that "in one respect the the pits that cover the place. We encamped Message disappoints us, and is, indeed, unsatisabout 8 o'clock, on the top of this hill. Most of factory. It is entirely silent on the domestic the other regiments were encamped below, and condition of the country. Except from incidental mention, the reader of the document would have no idea of the mighty and exhausting conflict through which the country is passing, and Early next morning we were aroused in the which has been so fruitful of events during the that this one "has not a word of sympathy for gion before described into a beautiful country, the past or cheer for the future, and yet we all well watered, and wood enough for fencing pur know that a more patriotic heart and more kindly

The Memphis Bulletin says J. K. Davison, formerly of Indiana, late publisher of the enjoyed this day's tramp, many of the boys re-marking that they would be willing to take their Abolition Union Appeal in Memphis, has pubbounty land here. We marched into this place lished a cock and bull story in the Mississippian, (Gallatin, which has been a beautiful little town trying to make it appear that Lincoln's procla flying, and keeping step to the music of the mation drove him South. The truth is, he was soul stirring drum and fife" as well as our blis ordered to his regiment, and refused to go lest he tered feet would allow, proving conclusively that might be shot as a deserter. After laying around we did not realize that they were the same infersave his worthless life.

It is stated that General Buzzl's official chickens have long since ceased to blow their report of the Perryville battle is understood to be Our regiment is very pleasantly located next a complete refutation of the charges against him,

Dr. Enson B. Olds, has not yet been re If "General Impression" is correct, we are to leased from Fort Latayette. He will probably be have this vexed question settled this winter. We retained there, through Republican influences, to hope it is so. I will merely inform you that we are ready to come home as soon as they get BLAZE. Senator in Ohio.

Forney and the other parasites crack the The law limiting the number of Brigarepealed, yet there are a dozen or more Briga acts of the Administration, embracing the peculiar principles of the Republican party, will be required to walk the plank.

repealed, yet there are a dozen or more Brigat diers about Washington City doing nothing.

Places must be made for the hungry, no matter Places must be made for the hungry, no matter at what cost to the people.

Dr. N. SHERMAN, of Plymouth, has been

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

Lincoln's Inaugural. If we go to war [with the South] and fight, we cannot fight always: for when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, we cease fighting, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse, is again upon us .- [President Lincoln's absent in the field at the time the election was

That is, unquestionably, the most sensible sen- published result of the vote of the Iowa soldiers tence ever uttered by Mr. Lincoln. It was the as an indication of the sentiment of the army; sentence which induced Senator Douglas to pre- but it appears from the developments that have dict for the President a peaceful and conservative come to light, in regard to the manner of taking Administration. It gave the nation hope, and that vote, that the true feelings and views of a

Weil, we have been to war with the South, and ity, did not find expression in the returns of the with "much loss on both sides, and no gain on Commissioners appointed by a partisan Goveither," the contest is yet carried on, with the ernor to report them. Read the following exposacrifice of three hundred thousand lives and sition of the manner it was done: fifteen hundred millions of treasure. The homes | The Democratic candidate for Clerk in Marion of thousands are desolate, and the loved ones who county-a Democratic county-after beating his went forth to battle will return no more. Every Republican opponent handsomely on the home vote, when the army returns came in found himday adds hundreds, and every week thousands, to self defeated by fifty votes Knowing that there the lists of the unnumbered dead. The graves of had not been a sufficient number of Republicans the slain, and the newly turned earth, tell the who had gone to the war from his county to overpasser by that death has swept over the land of Washington, Clay and Jackson. The soil of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee has drank the disclosed, among other things, an error(?)

blood of the brave.

"The identical question as to the terms of intercourse is again upon us," and what does Mr.

I avont was to be the brave.

In the footings up by the Board of State Canvassers, which being corrected gave him a majority of one, taking the vote as it stood; but, stranger than all, a look over the poll books, in Lincoln say to his own proposition? How does search of illegal votes, was rewarded by the dishe propose to unite this people—this kindred known personally by the gentleman making the race? By terms of adjustment? No. By call- investigation-all of whom voted the Abolition ing a convention of all the States for the purpose ticket, of course; the name of one dead man, of forming "a more perfect Union?" No., By who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, last spring, holding out to the Union men of the South prom- lain in the hospital at St. Louis weeks before his ises of protection for their property, and giving discharge, and had been at home in Marion them guarantees which will justify their fidelity county for at least a month before the election, to the Government? None of these things are who reported this vote, and who perpetrated, or offered. He proposes-

found in rebellion on the 1st of January, 1863. us to say, is a Republican-one of Kirkwood's 2. The confiscation of slave and other property tools and pets. I regret that I did not learn his

by military courts, and without trial by jury; or, hold him up to the public contempt he so richly 3. The purchase of all Southern negroes by deserves. I will yet obtain it, and give the po the General Government, and their payment litical prostitute the benefit of a further notice. I from taxes paid by the white people of this na-

wholesale system of political swindling was re-These are the prominent schemes set forth to sorted to by these dirty tools of a corrupt and restore the Union, sided by a few minor meas- desperate party in order to overcome anticipated ures of the same character and tendency.

It will be seen that the "question as to terms of know no other political salvation for the country. If he has no "terms" for the South but the freewhen her people reject his policy, and say they will have none of it? When such States as New weak and wicked enough to force it on the nathe Government of their fathers. Let the cry be, "The Union as it was."

Who Shall Govern!

The persistent stubbornness with which the pensioned press over the devotion to the Admin-President adheres to his scheme of "compen the Abolition ticket! I trust the facts, as they sated emancipation" of the negroes, shows the gradually come to light, in regard to the army character of the man, and reveals very plainly vote of Iowa, will prove a warning to other the nature of the contest in which the people are engaged with the Executive. Mr. Lincoln a like piece of folly and political iniquity. The started out with the idea that himself and Cou- developments of this stupendous fraud will congress had pretty much the whole matter in their stitute a part of the recorded infamy of the Aboown hands, and that any mode of conducting the war which suited them ought to be acceptable to richly merits every one else. The people were ignored. So he proposed a law to Congress pledging the people to pay for all negroes who might be emancipated by State authority. That was a frightful pated by State authority. That was a frightful and unlawful proposition, but Congress being as here, admitted that the West was even now pre crazy as the President on the negro question, paring to go with the South. One could hear adopted the plan, all the Republicans voting for West did not love the East. It did not love ne it. That law involved an item to the national debt of two thousand millions of dollars, pro- became a fixed fact, the West would follow the vided the Southern States consented to sell their | South New England and New York would be negroes for the promise to pay of Mr. Lincoln and his Congress. In short it was a proposition to left out in the cold. We said, years ago, that if tax white labor to make the negroes of the South | separation came, a new Confederacy would folfree, and that, too, without asking the voters of low, and that it would not embrace New Engthe United States if they were willing to be taxed point. Indeed, it is every day strengthened; and for such a purpose. It was an Executive and we entertain no doubt that the West itself would Congressional edict hurled at the heads of thirty | object to our company if it should be offered. millions of white men, by which themselves. New York will belong to the life and millions of white men, by which themselves. One is established. Certainly it will seek to; and West their children, and their grand children were to we see no reason why both South and West be ground down by taxation, for the imaginary should not unite in desiring her presence. But benefit of a servile race inhabiting distant States. New England, with her Abolitionism and her poand with whom they had no intercourse and no the author of our great calamity—the everlastpolitical or social connection. A more unjust ing beggar for protective tariffs-will be objected and insulting proposition could not be conceived. to, and will be excluded. The old Union once But it passed into the form of law, and stands as gone, it can never belong to another, unless, per-

The people of the free States became justly is now preaching for the South. No other sec indignant at this conduct of Congress and the tion will want her on terms of equality. President, and at the elections on the 14th of And this is the finale to which this Adminis-October and 4th of November, the great States ing a restoration of the Union more and more of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New York, Illi- difficult. Instead of acting upon the recent exnois. New Jersey and Wisconsin, put the seal of pressions of sentiment by the people at the ballottheir disapprobation upon that scheme of plunder box, it is defying this great source of power, and exhibing the utmost contempt for popular conof the white man. Never was any measure more demnation. emphatically condemned. And yet Mr. Lincoln, Lincoln, the President, is represented as saving in his late message, reiterates this folly, and proposes a National Convention to carry out its provisions! He disregards the voice of the people, election in Missouri-a result secured by his hireand seems resolved to force his own crude and lings at the point of the bayonet, and by a terror wild scheme upon the nation. A score of the ism which kept more than two fifths of all the vomen who voted for it in Congress are turned out which had taken place during the year. He reto grass by the people, and Mr. Lincoln is only joices over a verdict thus shamefully obtained, protected in his place because his term of office in a State where he desires to introduce, in a is unexpired. If he means to brave it out and practical shape, the fire-brand of emancipation, spurn public sentiment, he will meet his reward tion of his conduct which comes to him with the when the Presidential ballot is again opened, indorsement of fifteen millions of Northern peo-The question is, "Who shall govern-the Presi- ple! He removes the ablest General in the army. dent or the people?"

A NEGRO'S OPINION OF A NIGGER WORSHIPER - and L. fayette of political prisoners, without a The Auglo African, a New York paper owned word of apology or explanation to their victims, and edited by negroes, is angry with Rev. Henry
Ward Beecher for some remarks, and pitches into

Yet there is some allowance to be made in the himself, body and soul, into the embraces of the case of Mr. Beecher. He is a born rowdy; he is Greeleys and Lovejoys of the party which electby nature a "subterranean" after the strictest ed him, and defies the honest men who have supsect of the Mike Walsh school; he is linked with ported the Government to change his policy, or the groveling instincts of the Democracy by af avert the final calamity to which radicalism is finities, which grace has not yet overcome. tending. Hence, when a negro comes up before his ex- This is our position. The hope of the Union cited imagination, he only sees something to butt is every hour growing fainter, until a majority of against, as the maddened bull in the Spanish the people of the North at last look upon separaarena. These peculiarities speak out in his gait tion or revolution as a certainty. We have aland manner in the street, where we never meet lowed personal rights and State rights to be him without the mental exciamation (before we trampled upon-we have allowed the country to have recagnized him,) "There comes a stupend-ous rowdy, who must have been on a batter last night." be flooded with a currency which, five years bence, will not be worth the paper upon which it is printed—we have submitted to taxation such

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF GREENBACKS .- On offered up hundreds of thousands of valuable Thanksgiving day a landlord proprietor of Cleve- lives. And what have we gained? Why, so land tendered a prominent lawyer \$27,000 in hopeless is our cause to-day, that the people of "greenbacks" in payment of the principal and in the West, as Wendell Phillips truly said, are making their arrangements to follow the South! payment was refused on the ground that the They will follow the South, and so will the mid-"greenbacks" were not legal tender, and a suit will be commenced to test the question of the constitutionality of the law making United States treasury notes legal tender.

Our national troubles will soon be ended. The Chaplain of Congress has explained the whole subject to the Lord and told him what to do. Of course it will now be done.

lowa Soldiers' Vote. Special Correspondence Daily Commercial. From Nashville.

An Iowa correspondent thus exposes the frauds and intimidations practiced in procuring A BRIGADE CAMP SUBPRISED AND CAPTURED AT the vote of the soldiers of that State, who were held. The Abolitionists have pointed to the NASHVILLE, December 7.

large number of the soldiers, probably a major-108th Ohio, Colonel Limberg; Nicklin's battery, the war.

Moore, were among the captives. Major Hill, of the 2d Indiana, was wounded, the prosecution. but not dangerously. He says half of our infantry fought well, but the other half soon broke.

sent after them caused a rapid retreat. Hartsville was a strong position. foraging expedition, were captured Saturday.

sought to perpetrate, this shameful fraud upon 1. The emancipation of all slaves in States the honest voters of Iowa, it is unnecessary for Smith sick at Manchester. General Joe Johnston was certainly at Murireesboro' on Saturday. name, that I might publish it to the world and the St. Cloud Hotel. Discussions About Paper Money. have no doubt that similar frauds were practiced by other Commissioners; that a systematic and

> majorities against them in the Democratic coun ties at home.

The above instance I have given will serve as intercourse" all center in the liberation of the a specimen. About the truth of the statements negro. That seems to be the Alpha and Omega | made there can be no doubt, as the gentleman of Mr. Lincoln's policy. He has no other "terms" from whom I derived the facts has been a resito propose. Having conceived the grand and of which he has held office at the hands of the sublime idea that "this Union cannot exist half Democratic party-and knows, I may say, every slave and half free," the President is resolved to man, woman, and child in it. He further informed me that, in one company which went from his county, and in which there were, to his personal knowledge, twenty five Democratic dom of the negro, has he no respect for the North voters, he did not get a single vote. The company was in barracks at Oskaloosa at the time of the election, and it was represented to him, by one of his political friends, that the Captain of the York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, company-a renegade Democrat, who sold himrepudiate his emancipation folly, will be continue | self for his shoulder straps-told his men, on the morning of the election, that he had them in his tion? If so, he does it at his peril. One man ticket, they would be sorry for it. Thus browpower, and, if they did not vote the Republican may recede from his weak devices, but twenty beaten, bullied, badgered and threatened, the millions of sentient freemen will never abandon Democrats, as a matter of consequence, refused to vote at all. What a beautiful commentary do such developments furnish us upon the loudmouthed professions of the Abolition leaders of their patriotism and political honesty! What a suggestive corollary to the wrapt panegyries of a

tion-Where will the West Go!

chance, it finds for herself and is forced to ac-

cent the same condition of dependency which she

tration is now driving us. It is every day render-

withdraw his Abolition proclamation, and as at

and spurns with contempt the honest condemns

with no other than a political motive, and declares

his intention to thrust out every officer who dares

criticise his conduct. He empties Forts Warren

constitutional order under which they were, and

others probably will be, arrested. He throws

as Americans before never dreamed of-we have

the first of January, is as certain as that the sun

It is calculated that at least 700,000 hogs

will be out up in Chicago this season.

shines in the heavens.

left out in the cold.

istration (?) manifested by our soldiers in voting States, and that Iowa will not soon again be inveigled into, or suffered to be made the victim of, lition party when the people shall have hurled it from power and consigned it to the oblivion it so From the Providence (R. I.) Post, Dec. 1.

teous fashion.

A New England Paper on Reconstructhings by the right name, and would save the ex- ernors to advise them to make the call. pense of paper coinage. Our author goes on to talk of it all through the western country. The

groes. It did not love high tariffs. If disunion ncrease until the cause is removed. Our belief is, that New England alone will be

unless when it was believed that they might be undertaken against his advice and in disregard of exchanged for solid money; nor could they be so his remonstrances. that paper is equal in value to coin implies a river, no troops would have been needed about consciousness that it is not equal. Our author | Washington except garrisons for its torts. goes on to prove these propositions at great

dication in its own history.

exportation of specie from the country.

onsible for the disastrous result .- [New York | become such incompetent and imbecile do Journal of Commerce.

EIGHTEEN REBEL IRON-CLADS .- A letter from London to the Rochester Union says: "I know beyond peradventure that no les; than France for the Jeff. Davis Government. Some of these vessels are nearly finished, and will be launched and abroad doing their work of devasta tion before the new year.

NEGROES VOTING.—The Republican Election
Judges in the town of Oberlin, Lorain county.
Ohio, allowed sixty seven negroes to vote at that precipet, at the October election. The names

or a second of the country reads Gen. Halleck's complaint that Gen. McClellan did not more speedily drive Lee back from the Potomac, it will in precinct, at the October election. The names of the darkeys are published, and the thing proven beyond all doubt. It is supposed that negroes voted in other townships of that county, and an examination is now going on to ascertain the facts.

From the New York World, Dec. 4. General Halleck's Report-A Search. ing Analysis.

The Pope campaign-the main feature of the HARTSVILLE, TENNESSEE, BY JOHN MORGAN- military administration since General Halleck PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR-SKIBMISHING was called to Washington-is certain to make so AND CAPTURES-THE REBELS IN FORCE AT MUR. Ignominious a figure in history that the President forbore all mention of military matters in his annual message rather than allude to so mortifying a topic, and the Secretary of War, equally tender Our arms are again disgraced. The 39th of coming to particulars in relation to that disbrigade, Damont's division, consisting of the astrous exhibition of incompetent Generalship, 104th Illinois, Colonel Moore, commanding the brigade; the 106th Ohio, Colonel Tafel, and for that most discreditable part of the history of

and a small detachment of the 2d Indiana Cavalry, The whole thing was such a palpable and giwere surprised at daylight this morning, by Mor gan, commanding three regiments of cavalry and military men, like Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Stanton, would have made little impression on the public. After fighting an hour and a quarter, our forces So had a case required a good advocate, and to surrendered, and the enemy burned our camp, Gen. Halleck was committed the task of defendcapturing nearly all the brigade train and teams, ing the Pope campaign. Gen. McClellan had and burning what they could not carry. Two considered that campaign a great military error guns of Nicklin's battery were also captured. from its inception; he had protested against it Our loss was between fifty and sixty killed and with great earnestness and argumentative force; wounded, who were left on the field. The rebel | and so General Halleck, relapsing into the habits loss not reported. The gallant Lieut Colonel of the San Francisco bar—of which he is a mem-Stewart, of the 2d Indiana cavalry, and a Colonel ber—attempts to strengthen his defense of a weak cause by casting imputations on the counsel for

A careful examination of Gen. Halleck's elaborate apology will show that he had better have Col. Harlan's and Col. Miller's brigades were imitated the discrete reticence of President Linsent in pursuit, but the enemy had forded the coln and Secretary Stanton. Passing over the Cumberland river out of reach. A few shells | mass of subordinate details by which General Halleck attempts to confuse the perceptions of Major Hill denies that the camp was surprised. his renders, and coming at once to the pith of the If so, the affair was more disgraceful to us, as subject, we shall make it evident that the controlling reason for withdrawing the army from

On Thursday a Lieutenant Colonel of Davis' Harrison's Landing against Gen. McClellan's division was captured while skirmishing. Two earnest remonstrances, is a reason which reflects Regimental Quartermasters, of Palmer's division. the highest discredit on the Administration. were captured while foraging. Names not re By the showing of Gen. Halleck himself, the ported. Thirteen wagons, with the mules, on a controlling reason why Gen. McClellan was withdrawn was that the Administration could not A deserter from Murfreesboro' reports Cheat- furnish him the reinforcements he required for ham and Breckin ridge there, with fifteen thou- the execution of his own plans. If Gen. Mcsand men; Buckner at Shelbyville, and Kirby Clellan would have advanced against Richmond with a reinforcement of twenty thousand, his wishes would have been acceeded to; but as he The Buell Military Commission, with General | would not undertake the capture of that city from Buell and staff, arrived to-night, and stopped at Harrison's Landing without fifty thousand, or at least thirty-five thousand, his judgment was overruled and his army withdrawn. "All of your

plans," wrote Gen. Halleck to him, "require re-We resume our review of some of the most inforcements, which it is impossible to give you. celebrated essays written during the early days of It is very easy to ask for reinforcements, but it the Nation's history, in reference to the issue of is not so easy to give them when you have no paper money. In our former articles on this disposable forces at your command." The contheme, we made no partisan appeals, and only dition on which the army was withdrawn was alluded to the present condition of things so far | merely a question of 15,000 men; the President as to show that there was no point now in dispute offering 20,000 and McClellan requiring 35,000 which had not been discussed in the old contro- as the minimum with which he was willing to We might have gone further and illus- undertake the capture of Richmond. Now whose trated this assertion by showing that the oppo- fault was it that these 15,000 troops could not ments of the Government paper money theory, al | be added to an army in a strong position within though among the first patriots in the land, were within twenty five miles of the rebel capitolassailed before the close of the eighteenth cen nearer than any Union army seems likely to be tury, by the same coarse terms of abuse used by again for a great while to come? How did it political organs in these days; and when their ar- happen that so petty a matter as a difference of guments were too strong for refutation, their 15,000 men was the controlling reason which motives were denounced after the same uncour | broke up the well considered plan of Gen. Mc Ciellan, and substituted another in which he had We promised in our last to introduce our read | no confidence, and which proved in fact so disers to a series of essays written in North Carolina. astrous that full employment is now found, not These were republished in Philadelphia in August, 1787. The author admits that money has —that being the amount of the two new levies? become inconveniently scarce, and "the difficulty Who is responsible for the inability to furnish the of paying debts has been very common." Cer- reinforcements which would have rendered Mctainly, he adds, when any article is scarce, the Clellan's campaign against Richmond a success? general remedy is to make more; and if it shall Not Gen. McClellan himself most certainly, who be found when money is scarce, that private and has never underrated the enemy's power of re public debts can be honorably discharged by a new sistance, and who, at the very outset of his cam emission of paper, the experient is admirable, for paign, early in the spring, was deprived of a

it is the most easy process by which debts were portion of the men be thought necessary to The author assumes, without any attempt at | About this time a total stop was put to the enproof, that it is wise to be honest; and imme listments, on the ground that our army was large diately asks whether the issues in question are enough. Nobady has ever claimed that this not prohibited by this consideration. A paper blind and fatal step was taken at the instance of currency, which is a legal tender when it may be Gen. McClellan. It was the act of those who depreciated 20 or 30 per cent., he thinks is not withheld from him the corps of McDowell, which generally considered an honest tender; and he he thought essential to the success of his plan in ulds many reasons why such a currency will not | the Peninsula; it was the act of those who conin the sequel prove useful to the States. There tinued to denv his requests for reinforcements are many people, he adds, who say that the from that day till the date of the order for his money ought not to have depreciated; they say withdrawal from Harrison's Landing. It is the that necessity justified the manufacture; and they | height of absurdity for the Administration to exargue that we are bound to receive such payment | cuse itself from turnishing confessedly needed as the law prescribes. But will any man say that reinforcements on the ground that they had not it would be perfect justice to pass a law by which the men to give, when the lack was owing to every creditor should be compelled to receive nothing but their own folly in stopping enlistthree fourths, or two thirds of his debt, instead ments; an act of which they afterwards were so of the whole debt? And vet such a law would ashamed of that they durst not encounter the be perfectly similar to the tender of depreciated public decision they were conscious of deserving paper, except that it would be a proof of more in calling for vast armies so soon afterwards, and frugality and plan dealing; for it would be calling | resorted to the trick of getting the State Gov-

Gen. Halleck thinks the Pope campaign was nsist that however convenient depreciated paper | the next best thing to a complete success, inasmoney may appear to those who use it in the dis- much as the enemy did not actually capture the charge of debts, he is certain that the credit as National Capital! His precise language is: weal as the finances of the country is injured by "Although this short and active campaign was, it; and this injury and suffering will continue and from causes already referred to, less successful than we had reason to expect, it had accom He does not argue against the use of bank plished the great and important object of cover notes, or confound these with an inconvertible ing the Capital till troops could be collected for paper currency. When a person has the option to its defense." But was it not owing to this refuse or receive the paper, and knows that he can "short and active campaign" that the Capital was exchange it for gold, he may prefer it. But it ever in any danger at all? The merit of the never was found (and he questions if it ever will rescue belongs wholly to Gen. McClellan; the be!) that bank notes could be circulated at par blundering campaign which caused the peril was

circulated if they were declared to be a legal | Lee's army ventured into a neighborhood of tender. The reason is obvious -the whole value | Washington only when McClellan's army was is imaginary, and men do not believe by compul- withdrawn from the neighborhood of Richmond. sion. Every attempt to force a man to believe It reinforcements had been sent to the James

The only serious charge against Gen. McClel-

length, but we need not follow him. The best lan in this report is, that he was dilatory in obeyproof is the fact that the very issue against ing the orders of the President, first in withdrawwhich he was then contending, furnished his vin- ing his command from Harrison's Landing, and again in marching against General Lee in Vir-Writing with the full consciousness that he ginia, after the battle of Antietam. There is unwas advocating great principles, whose outwork fairness and sophistry in General Halleck's way ing no law of man could let or hinder, he pic. of urging both these complaints. He states that tures the unfriendliness to industry, the injury to it was eleven days after McClellan received the the poor, the damage to good morals, the infla order to evacuate Harrison's Landing before his tion and overthrow of credit, the burden of tax- army began to move. But the final order, in reation on the frugal and temperate, in favor of the ply to McClellan's remonstrance, was written on idle, the profligate and luxurious, and the gradual | the 6th of August, and as it was not sent by telegraph, could not have been received by General All this was nothing but prophecy as it McClellan before the 7th or 8th, and his army dropped from his pen; but the final result might was moved on the 14th. We mention this as a have sat for it before the painter, and never ob- specimen of the unfairness and overstatement tained so true a likeness. A depreciated paper which run through the report. What justice is currency made a legal tender, he declares to be there in contrasting Burnside's promptness in the poor expedient of a day, tending in its inevi- moving from Newport News to Aquia Creek table results to the destruction not only of prop- with the time consumed by McClellan in witherty, but of the Government itself. "If it is drawing from Harrison's Landing? Had Burntrue that men have not virtue enough to bear side an army of 90,000 men? Was it necessary a Government that is perfectly free, the proof for him to make that most delicate and perilous is like to come from that quarter! The re- of all military movements, a retreat in the face lief given by paper money is neither durable nor of superior force? Ought McClellan to have retired without the reasonable precautious and ripe We commend these thoughts, garnered for us preparations which insured the safety of his army? in a patriotic age, to the attention of the people It is a signal proof of his military prudence and of this day and generation. Expedients for a capacity that he brought his army away without day are only the flounderings of little minds in the sacrifice of a man, or of any portion of his a sea of trouble, where honesty and courage are the only saviors. We are now involved, and delay after the battle of Antietam he gave as a must perpetuate the mischief, is the argument of reason that the wants of his army were not seasonmoral weakness caught in a delinquency which is ably supplied by the authorities at Washington thus made the excuse for further wrong. The people have been patient during the past year, but the mass are too intelligent not to see the evil day, when General Burnside, in command of the and danger, and those who have this matter in same army, has been notoriously delayed from hand cannot escape their full measure of respon the same cause till his campaign is likely to sibility. They did not run into this danger in the prove a failure. The same men remain in charge dark, for many warning voices were uttered. If of the same departments; if they were so entirely they persevere in a course fraught only with cvil, efficient in forwarding supplies to General McClelthey must not complain that they are held re- lan, how does it happen that they all of a sudden

nothings in supplying General Burnside? Gen. Halleck's report is an unsuccessful at tempt to defend the indefensible Pope campaign Gen. Halleck feels for that greatest blunder of the war (which he planned himself) something eighteen iron-clad steamers of various kinds and dimensions, are being built in England and France for the Jeff. Davis Government. Some lawyer, cannot so far make the worse appear the better reason as to convince the country that it was a merit to attract to the very gates of Washington a victorious army which might have

quire, Who is responsible for Lee's getting to the Potomac? Who but the organizer of the abor-

Y., who will not be eleven years old until next month, recently gave birth to a child.

Convention on the 11th of June next, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be elected the species of the state The Democracy of Ohio will hold a State

WHOLE NO. 1,223. The Resources of the South. The census returns, so admirably arranged and

classified by Mr. Kennedy, gives us an opportunity of accurately guaging the power and re sources of the rebel States. For the basis of the investigation which we propose making, we have taken merely the States that are now held, in great part, by the Confederates, from which they have drawn their richest supplies, and which will probably support them in the future, if this unhappy war continues—namely, Alabama, Arkan-sas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana Mississippa, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia. It is true that they now hold a small por tion of Tennessee, but this may be balanced by

Western Virginia, which is in our possession. The supplies of men and provisions which they have previously derived from Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri-though important in their past effect-cannot enter into this calculation, as probably the most enthusiastic English or American friends of the future "Slave Confederacy" would not include these States in their power which is henceforth to oppose the Union.

First, as to the extent of the country, these States embrace an area of 681,948 square miles, or a territory larger than the area of France, Austria and Spain combined, with a population of 7,993,532, of which 4,622,681 are whites, and 3,245,391 are slaves. The number of white males in these States is 2,377,039.

Looking at their resources and products, we find the value of the agricultural implements manufactured during the year 1860 to be \$1.564,-503, or less than one-half that of the implements made in New York State alone (\$3,429,037). Their steam engines and machinery manufactured in that year amounted in value to \$4,766,803, or less than that of Massachusetts alone, which was \$5,131.128, and not one-half that of New York (\$10,484,863). Of natural products, the Confederate States produced in coal, in 1860, 9,600,-627 bushels, worth \$696,188, while Pennsylvania produced 44 994,295 bushels, worth \$2,883,859. In lead, their yield was \$61,000 worth, against over \$900,000 worth in the other States; in copper, \$136,880, against \$3,314,514 in the others. But in flour and meal it might at least be supposed that their agricultural provinces would show richer returns. Their total product in value is \$26,847.156, or less than that of Pennsylvania alone (\$26,572,261,) and some \$9,000,000 less than the product of New York.

In manufacture, they show in cotton goods, in 1860, 118 factories, worth \$8,373,921 capital invested, employing 156, 926 spindles, 3.952 looms and 9,547 hands, producing in value \$6.638,945. while little Rhode Island alone has 155 factories, with \$11,500,000 invested, and employs 766,000 spindles, 26,000 looms and 12,159hands, pro-

ducing in value \$12,258,459. In woolen goods the number of establishments is 168, with \$1,189,330 capital invested, engaging 12,054 spindles, 202 looms, and 1,367 hands, producing annually \$2,035,681. In Connecticut alone, on the other hand, the capital invested is \$2,494,000, with 76,178 spindles and 1,753 looms at work, and 3,751 hands, producing annually In leather, the Confederate States produced in

1860 a value of \$2,955,556 while Massachusetts produced \$10,354,056, and New York \$20,758,-017. In boots and shoes there were in these States 864 establishments, with a capital of real and personal estate invested amounting to \$804,-417, employing 2,641 hands, and producing 1860, \$2,466,979. In Massachusetts, on the other hand, there were 1,497 establishments, with a capital of \$11.169.277, employing 69,398 hands, and producing \$46,449,209.

Taking a view of manufactures in general, we find that there were in 1860, in the rebel States, 15,606 establishments, with a capital invested of \$83,395,000, employing 97,015 hands, and producing annually \$128,250,000. Centrasting these with Massachusetts, we discover there 7,766 establishments, with \$133,000,000 invested, emploving 217,100 hands, and producing \$264,in the value of real and personal estate the South shows the vast amount of \$4,708,262,215,

with an average increase for each State since 1850 of over 200 per cent. Four of the free States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey, exceed in their ag-

gregate real and personal estate the immense sum of \$4,921,657,081 The number of acres improved in the rebel States amounts to 50,194,659; of unimproved, 128,563,507. The cash value of farms is \$1,598, 383,866; the value of farming implements and machinery, \$75,622,698. As an indication of the progress of the South the last ten years, it should be noticed that over 12,000,000 acres of

new land have been broken and cultivated during The cash value of the farms of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey surpasses that of the whole South, and the farming implements of Illinois, Indian, New York and Pennsylvania, are more in value than those of the Confederate

In live stock, the Confederacy produce 1,408,-708 horses, (the loval States about 4.600,000,) 681,442 asses and mules, 2,440,390 milch cows, and 752,150 working oxen. The value of their live stock is \$282,008,506-not quite one-quarter that of the stock of the whole Union. Of wheat, they grow 25,957,031 bushels, or but little more than the yield of Illinois alone; (24,159,500;) of Indian corn, 229,916,748 bushels, which is more than one fourth of the whole crop of the United States Nearly all the rice of the country is, of course, produced by them, and over 160,000,000 lbs. of tobacco. Their great crop, cotton, is put down at 4,965,296 bales of 400 pounds. The Southernn cane sugar amounts to 301,922 hhds., and molasses to 16,019,581 gallors. Sorghum molasses reaches \$29,413 gallons, and maple, 403.661 gallens.

and native wine is made to the amount of 198 .-060 gallons. This investigation might be followed out to minor articles, but enough has been given to justify several conclusions. It is evident that the progress of the South in wealth, the last ten years, has been immense; and it is still more clear that a country of such vast agricultural resources, cannot be starved out. Yet, great as its advance has been, it is far surpassed by the most incredible increase of wealth in the free States. Manufacturers and many branches of agriculture have been abandoned for the culture of one staple-cotton; and, despite Mr. Olmstead's argument, we think the census proves that cottongrowing has been very profitable. A country of such resources will evidently not

Their sweet potatoes reach 25,094,978 bushels,

be conquered in a short war .- [ New York Inde-PRODUCTS OF COUTHERN INDIANA .- The hills along the Ohio river produce the finest grapes, and indeed the crop is a paying one all through burg county one vineyard of five acres yielded to the owner \$6,000 this year. The product of the sorghum will soon be one of our most valuable exports. Intelligent farmers in Southern Indiana say that in a few years they will ship sugar down the river in as large quantities as now ascend the Ohio - New Albany Ledger.

Foreign News. NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- The steamship Arabia has arrived.

Contributions for the relief of the Lancashire operatives continued on a most munificent scale. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool voted £1,000 to the relief fund.

An extraordinary general meeting of the At-lantic Telegraph Company is called for the 12th of December, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the issue of £6.000,000 new capital in preferential shares of £5 each, bearing & per cent. interest, guaranteed by the British Government in the event of success, and any further profits to be first applied to pay 4 per cent. on the old capital, and the surplus to be an equal division between the old and new, and the formation of a reserve fund-

BELGIUM .- The Belgium Parliament has voted that half a million of the appropriation for the public works be applied to the relief of its distressed cotton operatives.

AN AMERICAN PERRESS.-Elizabeth, Downger Baroness Stafford, whose death is just announce was one of three American ladies, daughters of Mr. Richard Caton, of Maryland, all of whom acquired titles by marriage. One married that eminent scholar and statesman, Marquis Wellesley, another the Duke of Leeds, and the ledy whose death is now recorded, married, May 25, 1836, Sir George William Jerningham, who in 1825 had been declared entitled to the ancient barony of Stafford, which had been under attainder since Viscount Stafford was beheaded in 1678. Her ladyship was left a widow in 1851, and had no issue. She, like her sisters, was a Roman Catholic.